

FEBRUARY, 1946

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



HOW WE NEED THEM NOW!

Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS • WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS OF AMERICA

Germany Weeps—for Herself

THE evidence coming out of Germany shows conclusively that even in defeat, the Germans still consider themselves a master race.

And they still hope to avenge their last defeat as they tried to avenge the first. This means another war, unless Germany can be permanently stripped of her power of aggression.

This is not as easy as it sounds. While our troops are in Germany, Germany is working through secret connections in Switzerland, Spain, Argentina and other "neutral" nations to rebuild the industrial empire that financed two German wars to conquer the world.

It will do no good to prohibit the rebuilding of the German armaments industry in Germany and permit it to be rebuilt secretly in other nations.

To prevent that, we must trace German financial manipulations and, if necessary, we must get tough with the "neutral" nations who are attempting to rebuild Germany as a military power.

As a cover for their warlike ambitions, the Germans are starting their familiar cry-baby technique. They are trying to create sympathy for themselves and thereby allay the suspicions of the allied nations who defeated them twice.

They are now weeping over the hard lot of German war prisoners in France. They claim the French are working them too hard and not feeding them enough.

This is an ironic complaint from a nation that systematically starved and tortured thousands of French prisoners while the Germans by scientific malnutrition attempted to wipe out a whole generation of French children.

Among other things, the Germans complain that the hard hearted French compel them to dig up the mines the Germans planted to kill French, British and American troops.

Why shouldn't they dig them up? They know where they are and if anyone is to be killed in that hazardous task, let it be those who set the death traps.

Of course the Americans are more sympathetic than the French. Our country has not been periodically invaded and ravished by the Germans, as France has.

We would probably dig up the mines ourselves, as we are doing in Japan. And if anybody got killed, it would be Americans. That must give the Japs quite a laugh.

But the French aren't giving the Germans anything to laugh about. If the rest of the Allies handle the Germans in the same stern manner, they will never jeopardize world security again. Vive La France!

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**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS**

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FEBRUARY, 1946

No. 3

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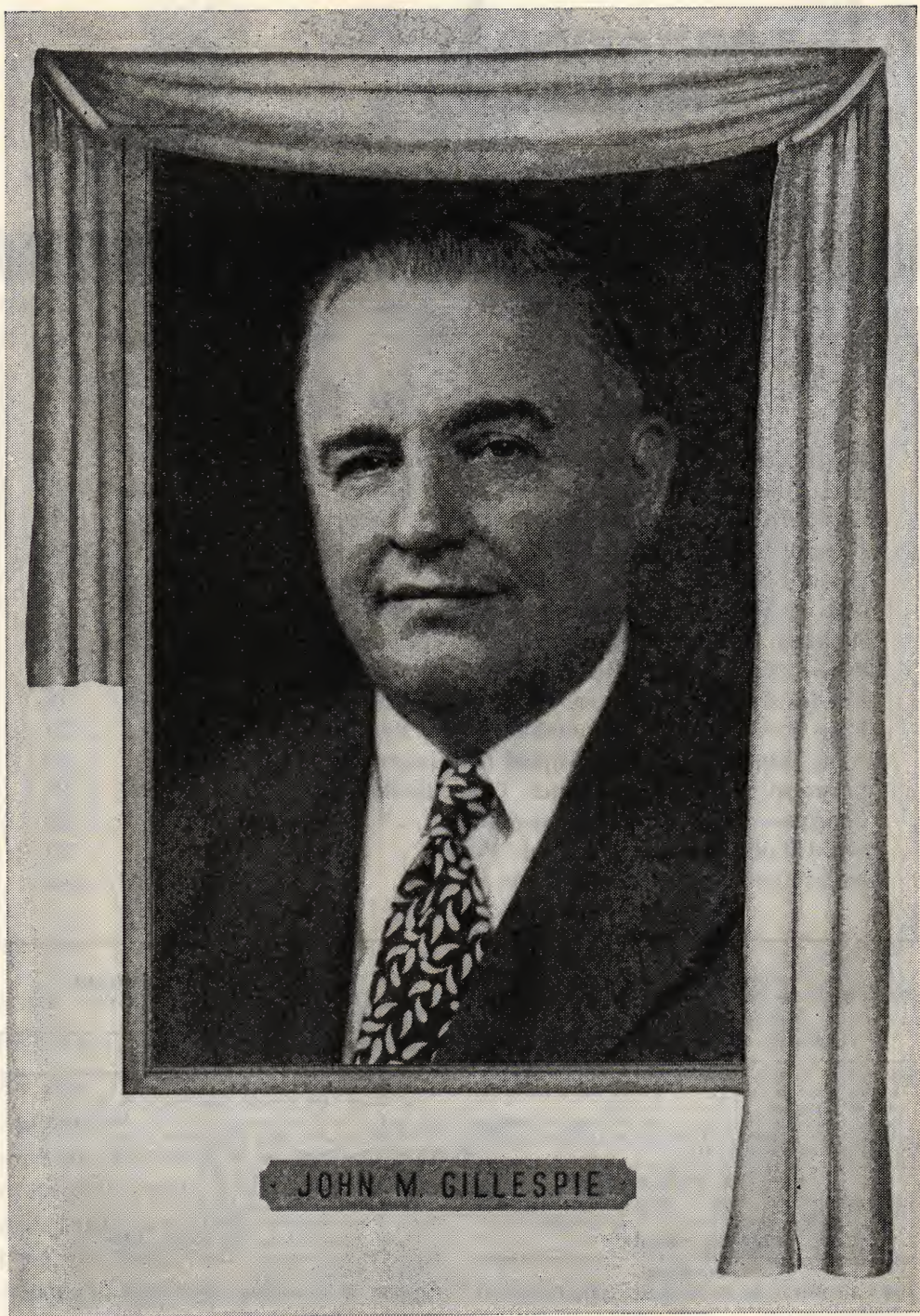
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JOHN M. GILLESPIE

A Great Team Is Broken

Death Separates John Gillespie from Dan Tobin

(See Pages 16 and 17 for Pictures)

THE great team of Daniel J. Tobin and John M. Gillespie, pulling together for almost half a century to bring the Teamsters' Union to its present peak of power and influence in behalf of the working man, is broken.

It ended in the wintry twilight of January 17 when Mr. Gillespie died suddenly in an Indianapolis hospital.

His death resulted from complications following a serious operation performed on January 12.

President Tobin was in Miami for the meeting of the Building Trades Council of the American Federation of Labor when advised by long distance telephone of the death of his lifelong friend.

He was deeply affected by the sad news, realizing the degree of his personal loss as well as the loss to the far flung membership of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

"He was the most distinguished official in the American labor movement," Mr. Tobin said. "Of all the men in the International union, he was the one who could least be spared."

"Gil," as he was familiarly known to thousands of Teamsters from Sacramento to Syracuse, was buried on January 22 in his boyhood home of Boston while hundreds of his personal friends thronged the Cathedral in final, affectionate tribute to the big, genial man who never forgot a friend.

And those friends saw that "Gil" was not forgotten on his last trip home. They buried his casket under a mountain of flowers from the length and breadth of the North American continent.

The sweet incense of the flowers pervaded the Cathedral during the solemnity of the last rites as his church surrendered the soul

that John Murray Gillespie had always placed in its keeping.

"Gil" was a religious man. He practised the beliefs of his faith in his private life to an extent that none but his most intimate friends realized.

And the belief that "Gil" practised most was that of charity—charity for those less fortunate than himself, charity for the mistakes of others and charity in its broadest conception, meaning the improvement of the lot of his fellow men—a sharing of the good things of life.

That was why "Gil" was a union man, almost before he was a man. He was a boy of 16 when he went to work for \$9 a week driving a furniture team in Boston.

Dan Tobin was driving a team there, too. And it was then, at the turn of the century that the two immigrant boys were thrown together in an association that continued as a partnership until that January afternoon when "Gil," the pioneer Teamster, pulled over to the side of road for the long rest he had earned.

At the time of his death Mr. Gillespie was general secretary-treasurer, having been selected in 1941 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Hughes.

Mr. Gillespie was the first International organizer of the Teamsters' Union. His was the first appointment made by President Tobin following his election to the general presidency in 1907.

Appointed at almost the same time was Thomas J. Farrell of Cincinnati, now International vice president. Although Mr. Gillespie was appointed first, Mr. Farrell went to work first, as Mr. Gillespie waited until January 1, 1908, when his term as business agent of Local No. 25 in Boston expired.

Throughout their long service together,

Mr. Gillespie and Mr. Farrell were close and warm friends, working in constant co-operation to carry out the plans of Mr. Tobin for the enlargement of the union and the improvement of its membership.

The organization of Local No. 25 began in Boston not long after Mr. Gillespie began driving a team. Mr. Gillespie joined the unionization program and was one of the charter members of the local. It was chartered in 1903.

In those days unions had no legal status. Their members had no rights protected by law. They were at the mercy of their employers. They were regarded as members of a subversive organization. Any tactics used against them were considered justified.

Men had to organize furtively and conceal their affiliation to preserve their jobs.

In the spring of 1907 the union made its first open move to raise the standards of the teaming craft.

They asked a wage increase of one dollar a week. That would have raised their pay to \$13. The employers were enraged. Such wages would wreck their business, they asserted. The idea of a Teamster drawing \$13 a week was outlandish.

So the employers refused to pay and the drivers refused to work. Thus started one of the bitterest strikes in the history of American labor. The employers were determined to crush the union at any cost.

They imported armed strike breakers from New York and Philadelphia. For 17 weeks the members of the little union fought savagely, directed by their business agents, Mr. Tobin and Mr. Gillespie.

Their qualities of leadership and fearlessness had been quickly recognized by their fellow union men and they were chosen business agents.

In the crisis of the strike they justified the confidence the union had placed in them. If they had failed, the union would have been crushed.

They did not fail and out of the strike came the powerful nucleus of what is today the vast International Brotherhood of

Teamsters with its 650,000 members. It was built on that Plymouth Rock of unionism—Local No. 25 of Boston.

The strike was a period of great suffering and danger for the Teamsters. Two or three of their men were killed in pitched battles with the strike breakers.

The men became hungry and all the union could do for them was to gather them together once a week for a good meal. Nevertheless, they held fast.

The sight of their teams appearing on the streets with an armed strike breaker jerking the reins so infuriated them that they fought ferociously regardless of the odds and regardless of the terrific beatings they took from gangs of imported thugs.

The strike finally ended in a partial victory. The union was intact and its men went back to work under circumstances that permitted them to win greater improvements.

At the time Mr. Tobin and Mr. Gillespie were driving teams, they worked from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. six days a week. On Sundays they were required to go to the stables to care for their horses. They worked an 80-hour week with no overtime pay but plenty of overtime work.

After the strike was settled, Mr. Gillespie began managing the campaign of Mr. Tobin for president of the International union. The Teamsters at that time were small and divided. In the fall of 1907, Mr. Tobin was elected president and began his lifetime work of creating a strong and united organization.

Constantly and tirelessly, Mr. Gillespie labored beside him.

When Mr. Gillespie went to work as general organizer, he was put in charge of the New England district and continued to live in Boston.

He maintained his activity in the affairs of Local No. 25 and at the request of the members, he accepted the presidency and performed those duties in addition to those as general organizer.

In 1917, 1918 and 1919 he was president of Joint Council No. 10 in Boston. In 1912 he became a Teamster delegate to the American Federation of Labor and attended the conventions regularly as the representative of his International union.

During his years in Boston, Mr. Gillespie was active in the general affairs of labor, both in the Boston central body and the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. His advice was constantly sought and it became an axiom that no man could be elected to the presidency of either organization if "Gil" opposed him.

The entire labor movement looked to him for leadership.

In 1925, Mr. Tobin asked him to move to Indianapolis to become his assistant. And "Gil" who never refused a call to duty, assented to the request.

Until 1941 he worked with President Tobin in this intimate and confidential capacity, giving sound advice and able assistance.

When the office of general secretary-treasurer became vacant, he was the logical man to step into it.

Mr. Gillespie was a native of Woodstock, New Brunswick, Canada. He was born there on January 3, 1880. On the death of his mother, he went to Boston at the age of six to be reared by two aunts.

The family was in straightened financial circumstances and the boy went to work with scarcely a grade school education.

He is survived by two children, six grandchildren and four great grandchildren. A daughter, Mrs. Ethel Abbott, lives in Andover, Mass.

A son, George F. Gillespie, is a Boston policeman. For 19 years the son was a member of Local No. 68 of Boston. In 1929 he went on the police force.

George was with his father at the time of his death. Mr. Gillespie had written his son when several doctors in consultation had advised an immediate operation.

Mr. Gillespie told his son that the operation was nothing to worry about and said

that he expected to be back at work in six weeks.

The son, however, looked up the operation in a medical dictionary, realized its seriousness, and left at once for Indianapolis.

Mr. Gillespie was greatly pleased by his son's visit and the night before the operation the two spent together in the hospital room, reminiscing of bygone days.

Perhaps Mr. Gillespie had a premonition of what was to come. However, he concealed it from his friends and cleared his desk for the last time and left his office for the hospital with the same cheery smile that always marked his goodnight to the office staff.

As he rode down in the elevator he remarked to the operator: "This is the last time you'll carry me for a long time." Perhaps he realized how long it would be.

And perhaps he realized it that night in his hospital room with his son, as his mind went back to long ago when George was a child and "Gil" was struggling to support his own family at the same time that he was trying to make it easier for other men to support theirs.

Occasionally he would lapse into a pre-occupied silence. Then he would smile and inquire:

"George, do you remember—" and he would relate some incident that had happened while George was a little boy.

George remembered and his mind, too, dwelt in the past as he recalled the happy days he had spent with the kindly man who was about to leave him.

On the morning of the day that Mr. Gillespie died, George had remained all night at the hospital until 7:30 a. m. Then he went away to sleep. At 2:30 in the afternoon he suddenly awoke as though an unseen hand had shaken him.

He dressed and hurried to the hospital. As he entered the room his father reached out and grasped the son's hand in both of his.

It was his final farewell. Then he lapsed into the coma that preceded his final sleep.

Despite his long residence in Indianapolis, Boston was always home to "Gil." He never forgot the early team drivers of Boston. It is estimated that he spent half his salary in charity.

Intimate friends relate that he sent \$100 each week to Boston. It went to old friends and others who needed help. And when any man needed help, warm hearted "Gil" reached in his pocket.

Shortly before his death a friend in Indianapolis died leaving his business mortgaged for \$500. "Gil" paid the note so that the widow could take over the business free from encumbrance.

And on the day he was to go to the hospital, "Gil" remembered that he had forgotten to give a Christmas present to an

Indianapolis doorman. He promptly forgot about his own troubles and walked downtown from his office to hand the man a \$5 bill with his apologies for neglecting him.

His sympathy for working people was always in evidence. Whenever he learned of a waiter or waitress who was having a hard time to support a family, "Gil" made it a point to eat in that restaurant at regular intervals and leave a \$5 tip.

Hundreds of such people were not able to send flowers to his funeral. But their thoughts and their prayers were there.

And as "Gil" starts out on his long journey over that unmarked highway into eternity, his route will be lighted by the bright memories he leaves in the hearts of those who knew him.

Akron Boasts No Strikes During War

FIVE hundred prominent civic and labor leaders of Akron turned out December 10 to help Joint Council No. 47 celebrate its 12th anniversary.

A birthday banquet was held in the main ballroom of Akron's Hotel Mayflower and presided over by Joint Council President Frank Coleman, who is also secretary-treasurer of Local No. 348.

Mr. Coleman expressed pride in the steady growth and progress of the Akron Teamster movement in the 12 years since the joint council was chartered by the International Union. He said that membership had grown from 42 in 1932 to more than 7,000 today.

"We are especially proud of our wartime record," he said, "At no time since we made our no-strike pledge to the President has there been a single stoppage of work by any Teamster local in Akron."

Although President Tobin, Secretary Gillespie and Assistant President Flynn were unable to attend the banquet, the International Union was represented by International Organizer Edward F. Murphy

of Cleveland, and International Trustee Milton Doll of Cincinnati.

Mr. Murphy in a brief speech praised the work of Joint Council No. 47, saying that the high wages and improved working conditions of Akron Teamsters are solid testimony to the progress of the joint council and its leadership.

He expressed the greetings of the International Union, which, he said, was very proud of Akron's wartime record, not only in strikes but in scrap drives and war bond buying.

Other guests of honor included Michael J. Lyden, president of the Ohio State Federation of Labor; Phil Hannah, a former Cleveland Teamster officer, now secretary-treasurer of the Ohio State Federation of Labor and Robert Knee, legal aid to the Ohio Conference of Teamsters.

Officers of the joint council are: Frank Coleman, president; A. B. Cooper, vice-president; Kenneth Burke, secretary-treasurer; W. F. Buchwalter, recording secretary; Paul Bryna, Harry Denaple and Chet Smead, trustees.

U. S. Labor Fosters Spanish Revolt

AFL Pledges Money to Overthrow Dictator Franco

THE AFL international labor relations committee has told Spain's underground that it may expect active support and material aid from the AFL Free Trade Union Fund. The fund was raised by affiliates of the American Federation of Labor.

The message to the resistance movement was announced by Matthew Woll, chairman of the international labor committee and chairman of the free trade union committee of the Labor League for Human Rights. Occasion for the announcement was a dinner in New York for Jose Leyva, jointly representing the Spanish UGT (General Union of Workers) and CNT (National Confederation of Labor). The UGT and the CNT have been cooperating closely since 1938. Mr. Leyva is also minister of agriculture in the Spanish government in exile. Hunted for more than a year, he left Spain under the very noses of the Franco police.

Mr. Leyva declared that the Spanish people will soon engage in a demonstration that will focus world attention on their desire for democracy.

In an address, Mr. Woll flayed the dictatorial Franco government and voiced the AFL desire to see free, democratic trade union movements throughout the world. He presented Mr. Leyva with a letter to the underground, the text of which follows:

"To the Spanish Joint National Committee of UGT and CNT.

"Dear Brothers—The AFL has learned through the representatives of the National Alliance of Democratic Forces of the enormous effort, the sacrifice without end, which the Spanish trade unions have been making in the fight against Franco, the last representative of European Nazi-Fascism. The AFL herewith expresses its deepest sympathy with you and its fervent desire that you persevere without wavering on the path

which you have taken. You can rest assured that the American trade unions will do all that is humanly possible to help you attain your democratic and republican aspirations.

"We greet with undeniable satisfaction the cordiality and the common bonds which unite the two powerful labor federations of Spain, the UGT and CNT. We do not hesitate to affirm that spontaneous and loyal unity is the firmest guarantee for the success of your task of liberation. We, the American workers are at your side. So are the American people.

"We will help you morally and materially and, from now on, we will redouble our efforts to put an end to the historical injustice which the democratic world has allowed to be inflicted on the noble Spanish people.

"You may have complete assurance, brothers of the Spanish labor movement, that soon Franco will be thrown out of power by the common action of the democratic world and by the increased pressure of the free trade union organizations in whose cause the AFL works and fights.

"We hope that after finishing with the tyranny of the Falange, you will successfully organize a society of dignity, justice and progress based on the broad principles of democracy and liberty!

"Continue, therefore, your unrelenting resistance! Persevere in your heroic example and know that our sentiments, our thoughts and our will are with you until you restore the republic which the Spanish people organized of their own free will in a truly democratic manner.

"Long Live Democracy!

"Long Live the Free and Democratic Spanish People!

"Long Live the Free Trade Unions of all the World!"

We Are Demobilizing too Fast

Hysteria Upsets Domestic Economy, Foreign Policy

THE United States is making a serious mistake by its rapid demobilization of the armed forces. We are demobilizing too fast! This is upsetting both our domestic economy and our foreign policy.

It is leaving us defenseless in a critical period of world affairs. Our navy is incapable of fighting a major battle. Our air force has virtually evaporated and our army has become a mob clamoring to go home.

From the world's major military power we have, in the space of six short months, sunk to about the level of Brazil.

The army cannot be blamed for this. Nor the navy. Both services had worked out a gradual plan of demobilization which would reduce the size of our forces while keeping them fit and ready for action.

The blame must be placed on the public for a senseless hysteria to "bring the boys home." The hysteria was fanned by politicians seeing the chance to gain votes.

Mothers wrote their congressmen. The congressmen made speeches. In the face of the uproar, the army and navy were forced to abandon their plans for keeping the armed services at sufficient strength to protect the nation in the crucial and uncertain period which began with the collapse of Japan.

Every time a tugboat docked without a load of GI's, some politician tore his hair. Newspapers, seeing the chance to increase their circulation, joined in the crusade. Radio commentators, seeing the chance to sell laxatives, lotions or hats, raised their voices, each attempting to yell louder than the others and win for himself the profitable reputation of being the "soldiers' friend."

Instead of befriending the soldier, all these people are injuring him, as well as the country. They are bringing him back to a domestic economy that is not prepared

to receive him, due largely to the irresponsibility of the very congressmen who are shouting the loudest in his behalf.

The sudden release of millions of veterans is aggravating unemployment and inflationary pressure. The ex-soldier returns to compete with the civilian for houses, goods and jobs. And there are not enough houses, goods or jobs for both the civilian and the veteran.

Under the plans originally prepared by the army and navy, the veterans would have been gradually restored to civilian life at a rate that would have permitted them to be absorbed without economic dislocation.

Now that the demobilization has become a rout, instead of an orderly reconversion, millions of veterans are being thrown into civilian life.

And millions of civilians are being thrown out of jobs.

From the standpoint of public welfare, it makes no difference whether the unemployed are veterans or civilians displaced by the veterans.

The danger lies in the fact that there is a large number of unemployed and that it is becoming larger the faster the armed services disintegrate.

If Congress had taken the steps necessary for swift and orderly reconversion, the veterans could be returned to civilian life without creating a national unemployment and inflation problem.

But Congress did nothing to avoid this and is now making it worse by insisting on still faster demobilization.

It is no particular hardship on a man to be held in service a few months longer. He is not suffering the privations or the dangers of combat. His troubles are over, except for the occupational forces in Germany and Japan, and even these are living in comparative comfort and security.

By remaining in service a little extra time, the soldiers will have helped to create conditions that will benefit them when they do return.

It is fallacious to argue that the draft is providing all the men needed for occupation duty and to keep our fighting services efficient. It is not.

Raw recruits cannot be assigned to the delicate task of occupying enemy countries. That job requires trained men, preferably combat veterans, who have met the Japs and Germans in battle and understand their strength and weakness, and their psychology.

Inductions have now been reduced to the point where it is impossible to supply replacements for an army and navy of the size needed for national protection.

Congress is trying to be all things to all people. It is telling the parents of men now in service that it will bring them home and it is telling the parents of men not yet in service that it will leave them home.

And all the time Congress is saying that we must remain strong.

The present situation is particularly disturbing in view of the record of World War I. After the armistice in 1918 we threw our hats in the air. We had won. The world was safe.

We disbanded our army. We scuttled our navy. We had inflation. We had a depression. We worried about our own troubles and forgot about the rest of the world.

Suddenly we awoke to the fact that our old enemies were at it again. They had rearmed. They had started another war. And we feverishly attempted to defend ourselves.

Before we were ready, they hit us. In fact, we had made our enemies strong by a program of appeasement in order to gain time. They didn't give us enough time.

Now the same sinister cycle is starting all over again.

If it continues we will be forced to withdraw our occupation forces from Germany and Japan.

And that is exactly what those nations want us to do. The Germans are responsible for much of the propaganda to "bring the boys home." They want to get ready for another war and they can't while we are patrolling their cities.

If they get us out, they can begin turning out new weapons of war which some day will hit us like a bolt of lightning.

The German propaganda campaign is being spread by politicians who want to embarrass the administration. The President wants to slow up demobilization. So his political enemies are demanding that it be speeded up.

The Republicans believe they can win an election on that issue.

They won the election after the last war on a "back to normalcy" platform. And we paid for that in the depression and the war we have just fought.

Our biggest job lies in making this peace last so that the sons of the men who fought this war won't have to redeem the mistakes of their fathers, as today's soldiers did.

This peace cannot last if we shirk our responsibility to the rest of the world. If we withdraw our troops and refuse to help other nations reorganize the world, it will not be long until the United Nations Organization has fallen apart as each nation goes its separate way along paths that will lead inevitably to another and more terrific conflict.

The writer of this article has a son in the Philippines.

He would like to have the boy home to resume his college career. He has been gone for three years. But before that boy, or any other boy, comes home, the welfare of the nation should be secure.

The army and navy should be permitted to finish the job they started and executed so brilliantly up to V-J Day. They won the war a year sooner than most people thought possible when it started.

This talk about the army and navy brass hats desiring to keep a large military establishment to assure themselves jobs is just

another phony argument used in 1919.

We tried the alternative then. We disregarded all the advice of our military leaders the moment the war was over.

Are we going to do it again?

Must we keep repeating our mistakes?

Are we going to bring home our sons—and send away our grandsons?

Morgan Company Convicted Again

Rotten Shipments Bring \$1,000 Fine in Federal Court

THE long criminal record of the Morgan Packing Company of Austin, Indiana, was increased in the Indianapolis Federal Court on December 21 when Ivan C. Morgan pleaded guilty to shipping rotten tomato catsup and puree into Alabama, Kentucky and Ohio.

He was fined \$1,000 by Federal Judge Robert C. Baltzell.

The complaint, prosecuted by Assistant United States Attorney Paul A. Pfister, enumerated six separate violations of the federal pure food laws. In each case Morgan pleaded guilty to shipping adulterated products to his customers.

With this last case, Morgan stands convicted of 24 violations of the federal pure food laws since 1922 when a federal grand jury indicted him for shipping in interstate commerce, tomato puree and tomato pulp "adulterated with a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance."

In addition to the federal violations, Morgan was caught by the State of Indiana inspectors in September, 1943, with a quantity of rotten catsup in his plant awaiting shipment.

On December 30, 1943, the state destroyed 1,290 cases and the following day destroyed 1,290 more.

The state did not prosecute Morgan as the federal government did. In fact, had it not been for the insistence of Gov. Henry F. Schricker, the putrid products might not even have been destroyed.

It is hoped that the state health authorities will vigorously enforce the laws to protect the public health under the new administration of Gov. Ralph Gates.

The six offenses of which Morgan, a prominent Republican politician, was convicted last December follow:

1. On October 3, 1944, shipping "a number of boxes" of Jackson Brand tomato catsup to the M. Forcheimer Flour Company of Mobile, Alabama, which "consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance by reason of the presence in said food of decomposed tomato material."

2. On November 6, 1944, shipping to the Newton Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, a quantity of Jackson Brand tomato puree, also rotten "in whole or in part."

3. On October 6, 1944, shipping to Steiden Stores, Inc., of Louisville, Kentucky, the same type of decomposed catsup.

4. On September 20, 1944, shipping to Lyons Brothers of Owensboro, Kentucky, adulterated Columbus Brand catsup.

5. On November 3, 1945, shipping to J. M. Sealts Company of Lima, Ohio, rotten Jackson Brand catsup.

6. On October 4, 1944, shipping to the Kentucky Wholesale Company, Pikesville, Kentucky, adulterated catsup.

In all instances, Morgan, appearing personally in court, admitted each shipment was rotten. He was represented by his attorney, James Donatio, who also represented Morgan's father, Joseph S. Morgan, who was not required to appear because of his age.

Similar admissions were made by Morgan in April, 1942, when he was fined \$400 in the Indianapolis Federal Court on eight counts of shipping decomposed tomato

products to his customers in New York, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee.

He was fined \$50 on each count.

In 1931 he and his father were fined \$50 each covering two shipments of "Country Gentleman Sweet Corn" to the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company of Chicago.

In this case the products were not decomposed. They were misbranded. Instead of being sweet corn, as "guaranteed" by Morgan, the product was adulterated with field corn, or hog feed.

On the can, Morgan proclaimed that the corn was "packed with great care and cleanliness after our improved process."

In court, Morgan admitted he was a liar.

During the war, food became so scarce that even Morgan's produces were needed. In response to a request by the federal government, the Teamsters' Union ceased call-

ing attention to Morgan's labor record, which is 100 per cent anti-union.

Now the war is over.

Morgan's labor policy is still rotten. In a period of 11 months in 1941 and 1942, Morgan's fleet of trucks operated by non-union drivers set a calamity record by being involved in 230 accidents in which eight persons were killed and 22 injured.

In 1943 and 1944 the company was caught cheating on its state taxes by submitting fraudulent reports of its taxable assets.

In 1943, for instance, Morgan valued his property at \$265,517. But the Indiana Tax Board found he had submitted a false inventory and boosted his valuation to \$1,001,975.

Morgan's tax policy is like his wage policy. He pays as little as possible.

Silver Fleet Likes Drivers Over 45

EMPLOYERS who think a man has outlived his usefulness at 45, should talk to O. P. Gardner, safety supervisor of the Silver Fleet of Louisville, Kentucky, operating throughout the Middle West and South.

Mr. Gardner recently took the floor at a meeting of motor fleet supervisors to challenge the policy of a trucking line which has set the age limits for its drivers from 25 to 45.

"I disagree with that," Mr. Gardner said. "Our minimum age is 30 but there is no maximum age. Two and one-half years ago I hired a man of 58 who had been discharged by another company.

"He has not had an accident in that time. We gave him one of our most expensive and modern pieces of equipment to operate. He handles it expertly. No driver in our employ is better than this man who is now past 60.

"He can work for us as long as he maintains his health.

"It is not the older men who cause accidents and handle equipment carelessly. It

is the younger men without experience. That is why we don't hire men under 30. A survey showed that 75 per cent of our accidents involved drivers in their twenties.

"We place a premium on ability and experience and those come with age. Once a man has them, we want him, no matter how old he is. We have found that the best drivers are the older drivers. They are not as likely to cause accidents and they keep out of accidents that other drivers cause.

"They recognize places where accidents are likely to occur and they proceed cautiously. They watch side roads out of which negligent drivers are likely to come and they don't get into situations where they are at the mercy of the reckless or unskilled operators of passenger cars or other vehicles."

The Silver Fleet employs more than 100 drivers. It has good equipment and men who handle it carefully. These men are members of the Teamsters' union.

And the older they are, the better they are. Mr. Gardner will vouch for that.

Watch for These Morgan Products!

Unfair Company Resumes Peacetime Production

WITH the war over, the Morgan Packing Company is reportedly resuming production of its full line of canned foods, including several brands of dog and cat foods. The products for human consumption packed by Morgan include:

Hominy	Noodles	Tomatoes	Peas & carrots
Kraut	Spaghetti	Tomato catsup	Vegetable soup
Corn	Bean soup	Green beans	Kidney beans
Carrots	Tomato paste	Red beans	Chicken rice soup
Pumpkin	Tomato soup	Lima beans	Chili
Beets	Tomato juice	Pork & beans	Mixed vegetables
Peas	Tomato sauce	Chicken Noodle soup	Sweet potatoes
Pea soup	Tomato puree	Kraut juice	

These are the brand names under which the above products are marketed:

Scott County	Bungalow	Morgan's	Baby Betty
Gen. Jackson	Indiana	Big Boy	Baby Bunting
Golden Value	Silver Star	Big Can	Tall Boy
Hoosier Belle	Star Bright	Royal Gem	Bestov
American Beauty	Mayfield	Our Best	Ready-to-Serve
Sunnyfield	Imperial	Tall Can	Cow Boy
Springtime	Quality	Park City	Value
Gen. Scott	Grand	Old Mammy	King
Columbus	Purity	Baby Peggy	Awinna

Favorite

The following dog and cat foods are marketed under the name of Morgan and the Austin Dog Food Company of Austin, Indiana.

Ben-bo	Meal Time	King Karlo	Pet Value
Toppie	Full Meal	Pooch	Our Buddy
Skippy	Bloomfield Hills	Elk	True Value

Communists Oppose Draft — Here, Not in Russia

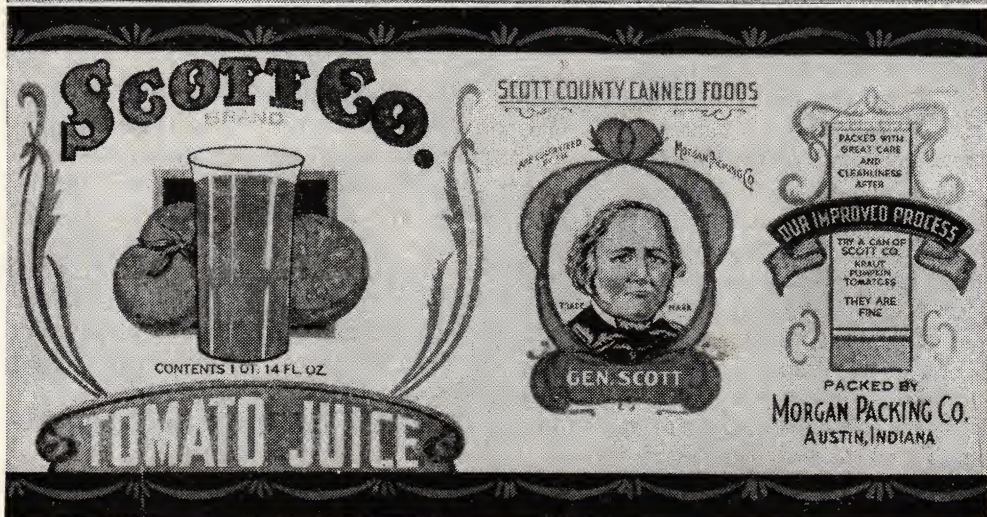
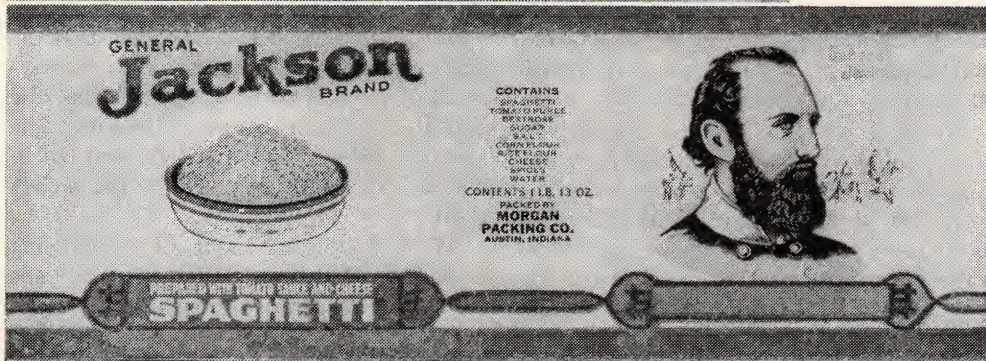
It looks as though the American Communists are up to their old tricks. They are demanding repeal of the draft law and radical reduction of our armed forces. They are for disarmament in every country but Russia.

If they will advocate general disarmament for every nation, we will support it. But for us to lead the way, as we did after the last war, would be the height of stupidity

and an invitation for any greedy aggressor to move in.

The Commies are now urging the Republican platform of 1920. They forget that we tried that once and wound up in a hell of a war. Are the Commies becoming reactionary? Have they nothing better to offer than a discredited Republican program? Or isn't there much difference between a Commie and a reactionary, after all?

Three of Morgan's Unfair Products



Railway Agency Menaces Truckers

Express Company Expanding Over-the-Road Service

PRACTICALLY everyone at one time or another has had to do business or had some contact with Railway Express Agency, Inc., but very few people know anything about this giant organization. In the year 1944 its gross business amounted to more than \$400,000,000, the average number of employees exceeded 73,000, and it turned over to the railroads in payment for the carrying of express over the rails more than \$150,000,000.

This colossus of the motor carrier industry has a most peculiar corporate structure. The total amount of the corporate stock of the agency is only \$100,000. You will not find this stock listed on the Stock Exchange and no individual can buy any share of it.

The stock was not issued for the purpose of providing working capital or to determine the distribution of profits from the operations of the company, but was issued for the sole purpose of allocating and perpetuating control of the operations of the agency in the hands of the Class 1 railroads of the United States.

All members of the board of directors of the Railway Express Agency are operating officials of railroads with the exception of L. O. Head, the president of Railway Express Agency who, of course, must take orders from his board of directors.

The actual financing of the agency was done with borrowed money. A bond issue of \$32,000,000 was sold to the general public and the proceeds were used to obtain the assets of the predecessor companies. These bonds have been retired at the rate of \$800,000 each six months and funds for this purpose have been secured through deductions from the amounts payable to the owning railroads termed "express privileges."

These funds are treated as loans to the agency from which it pays 5 per cent inter-

est to the railroads advancing them. In the year 1939, the remaining \$16,000,000 worth of the original bond issue was refinanced by the issuance in their place of the same amount of notes, yielding to their owners 1.99 per cent interest annually. These notes are being retired in the same manner adopted in the case of the bonds; thus, at each six months' interval the express agency exchanges \$800,000 note obligations requiring an interest payment averaging 1.99 per cent per year for an obligation bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per year.

From the foregoing, it is evident that the agency's obligations increases with the payment of its debts, and it appears that the benefits accruing from refunding the agency's debt are obtained by the stockholding railroads rather than by the agency itself.

After the present issue of outstanding notes will have been retired, the railroads will own the agency outright. After the notes have been retired, the owner railroads will not only possess a valuable property, but will be entitled as creditors to receive interest on the purchase price.

The accounting procedure of Railway Express Agency is so devised that the company can never show a profit or a loss, and thus, it needs to pay no federal income taxes. Whatever is left over from its total revenue after the agency pays its other operating expenses, is designated as "express privilege payments," and is distributed among the railroad companies as payment to them for the transportation of express shipments by rail.

Ever since the agency has been established, whenever its management is served with a demand for higher wages on the part of its employees, it pleads poverty, contend-

ing that the agency is not turning over to the rails enough in express privileges. Yet, it never offers to provide information as to the actual cost to the rails of handling express shipments on railroads.

Men who are necessary to accompany and care for these express shipments are furnished by the express agency and their wages are charged as an operating expense paid by the agency.

The service furnished by the railroads in return for the payment to them of their share of these express privilege payments, is the furnishing of the cars in which the express shipments are carried and the motive power for these cars, plus space in some of the smaller stations where the agency does not have space which it uses exclusively. On property used exclusively by the agency, it pays a rental to the railroad owning the property and this payment too is reflected on its books under operating expenses.

The service performed by the Railway Express Agency for its owner railroads is not confined to the handling of express. The agency handles baggage for the railroads. It has entered into the business of picking up and delivering freight for railroad companies, and this operation is in direct competition with local trucking firms.

It has gone rather extensively in the over-the-road movement of freight by motor vehicle and has many applications pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission for rights to operate additional over-the-road trucking services. It has gone into the air express business and is making bids to handle pickup and delivery service for air freight.

The railroads bring more and more pressure upon the Railway Express Agency to get into these other services by competing

for the agency's express business through offering fast freight service which is advertised as just as speedy as express.

It is obvious that the express agency can become a very potent instrument in the hands of its railroad owners for the purpose of controlling all types of motor transportation.

All we need to do is recall that the express agency's books need not show any profit or loss, and that it submits bids for pickup and delivery business offered by the railroads.

Even when the agency's bid is not accepted, a railroad can always use the bid as a yardstick to determine the reasonableness of the bids of other local carriers, and if it so desires, can use the express agency as a means of forcing down the bids of these carriers through the threat of turning over the work to the Railway Express Agency.

Because of its railroad ownership, its peculiar corporate structure which places control in the hands of a small number of railroad officials and its accounting procedure by virtue of which it needs to show no profit and loss, and never needs to pay any federal income taxes, the agency needs to be watched closely by the motor carrier industry with which it is in competition, and by the public, in general, lest it use its tremendous powers to create a transportation monopoly.

The motor carrier industry is still one of the businesses in which the small operator predominates. It would not be easy for these small operators, many of them with exceedingly limited capital, to withstand the encroachment of a colossus like the Railway Express Agency. The motor carrier industry, and the general public should take warning and be on guard.

There is no doubt but that the general acceptance of rationing and price ceilings during the war years helped substantially to hold down living costs. A willingness of consumers to wait until production catches up somewhat on scarce goods will be the greatest single factor in determining whether prices and price advances will be kept within reasonable limits this year and further inflationary spirals prevented—*St. Louis Labor Tribune.*

Where

These pictures show John Del Monte in various places during his almost half-century of service to American labor.

1. On the rostrum at the AFL convention in Washington, D. C., on September 15, 1937, when President Roosevelt launched the New Deal.

2. As a business agent for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America during the strike in 1907.

3. As he was in 1925 when he was elected to the executive board of the AFL and brought to the president and brought to the attention of the president.

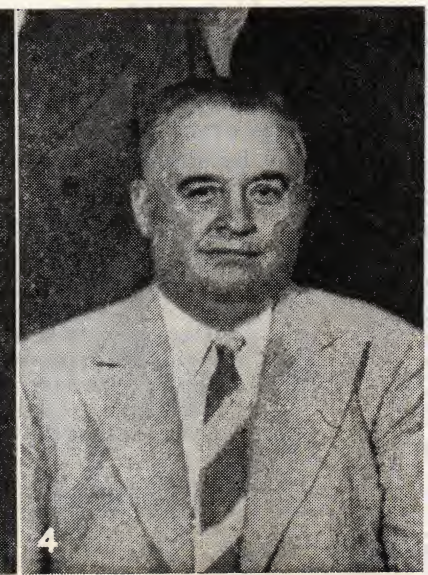
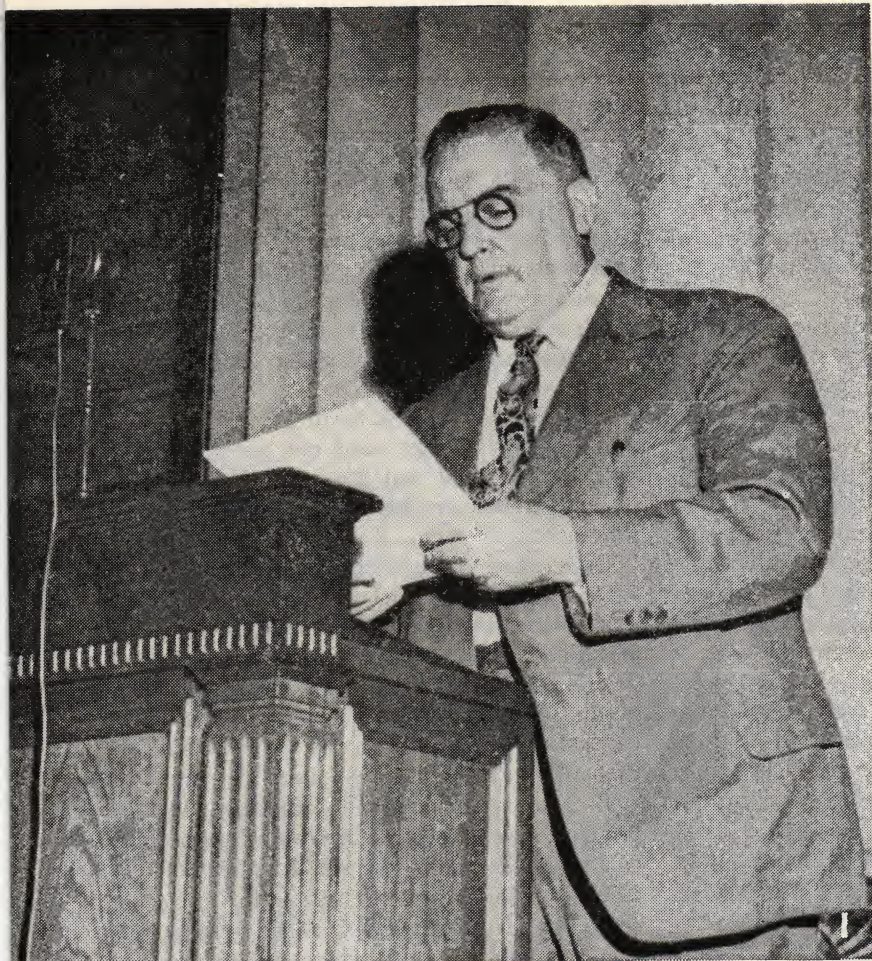
4. As he looked as general secretary of the AFL executive board in June, 1943.

5. As he left the Indianapolis Convention in 1944, assistant, Thomas E. Flynn, sent to the City of Chicago.

6. In friendly conversation with the president of the AFL at a national conference in the State of New York. With him are John Del Monte of Boston and Charles A. Burns of Boston.

7. At the head table at the AFL convention in Boston during the AFL convention. At the microphone beyond him is C. G. Fitzpatrick.

8. With President Tobin at the dedication of the AFL building in New York at the dedication in Detroit in November, 1941.



Gil was with Us...

M. Gillespie at many times and in many
century of service to the Teamsters' Union

national conference of Teamsters in Wash-
3, 1944. It was before this conference that
his historic campaign for a fourth term.

Local No. 25 of Boston at about the time of

n President Tobin appointed him assistant
im to Indianapolis.

secretary-treasurer at a meeting of the ex-

opolis airport with President Tobin and his
or the dedication of the Victory Plaza pre-
by Joint Council No. 25 in June, 1943.

with a group of Teamster delegates to the
tler Hotel lobby in September, 1944. With
Boston, Thomas O'Leary of New York and

banquet given by Joint Council No. 10 of
ntion October, 1943. Next to him is Presi-
me is AFL President William Green and
ck of Worcester, Mass., banquet chairman.

and First Vice President M. J. Cashal of
f the new home of Joint Council No. 43 in



Dairies Flout Health Laws!

Sell Uninspected Milk Under Fake Grade A Labels

A STRIKE of employers in the milk industry of South Bend and Mishawaka, Indiana, was averted last month by the refusal of the public officials of the two cities to submit to coercion.

The milk industry had been caught selling ungraded, uninspected milk under fraudulent labels indicating that it was Grade A milk.

It was caught red handed by an alert city health department and a vigorous city administration in South Bend.

Evidence indicating wholesale and flagrant violation of the city health laws was obtained by Inspector "Buck" Tansey. Tansey reported the evidence to Dr. F. R. Nicholas Carter, city health officer.

Dr. Carter, in turn, reported to Mayor F. Kenneth Dempsey. Mayor Dempsey then organized a police raid on the dairies. At the same hour one day police officers entered every dairy in South Bend and caught the dairies with huge quantities of ungraded, uninspected milk from unknown sources which was being bottled and sold to the unsuspecting customers in bottles whose caps proclaimed it to be Grade A milk.

The following day the dairies issued an ultimatum to the mayor, stating that unless they were given immediate permission to sell cheap and possibly polluted milk under Grade A labels, they would shut down the entire industry in 72 hours and leave the city without milk.

A conference between Mayor Dempsey, Dr. Carter and the officials of the dairy industry followed. Mayor Dempsey invited the press to be present.

"I want the public to have all the facts," he declared.

The dairies were incensed at the presence of the newspaper reporters, but the mayor refused to make it a secret session. He also

refused to issue the permit for the dairies to rob their customers and he backed Dr. Carter and Inspector Tansey to the limit.

Mayor Dempsey did, under the provisions of the health laws, declare that the dairies could sell the inferior milk temporarily during a milk shortage provided it was honestly labeled.

The dairies countered that they had no labels.

"We'll fix that," the mayor said. "You can use plain labels but you must also carry advertisements in the newspapers announcing that milk with plain bottle caps is ungraded, uninspected and from unknown sources."

The milk operators were furious and left with renewed threats of a city-wide milk strike.

"I was afraid then," the mayor told THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER, "that the dairies would pull their strike and try to blame it on the union. So I contacted President Walter E. Biggs of Teamsters' Local No. 364.

"I told him the facts and the Teamsters backed me to the limit."

As the people obtained the facts, they rallied to the support of Mayor Dempsey and Dr. Carter. In the face of public hostility the dairies backed down on their strike threat.

And as the city officials stood firm in their demand that the public be advised of what a plain cap on a milk bottle meant, they even accepted the mayor's ultimatum that an advertisement three columns wide and six inches deep be run in the daily papers explaining that milk in plain capped bottles was uninspected, ungraded and from unknown sources.

They were then given a permit to sell such milk until January 15 but the mayor

insisted that the advertisement be run twice a week until that time.

On January 15, the permit was extended for some dairies still faced with a shortage of Grade A milk. But the ad continued to run, signed by the dairies that were still selling the inferior milk.

The conditions in South Bend were identical in Mishawaka. The two cities have the same milk ordinances, providing for inspection from the farm to the consumer. And the officials of Mishawaka stood by those of the large industrial city of South Bend.

Not only did the industry threaten a strike that would have left both cities without milk, but they threatened to continue it until Dr. Carter's authority was reduced and Inspector Tansey fired.

Inspector Tansey had discovered that in four days, one dairy had accepted 64,000 pounds of the inferior milk. The milk industry demanded that he be removed because he was "uncooperative." He wouldn't cooperate in fleecing the public and exposing children to the dangers of contaminated milk.

One of the men most bitter against Inspector Tansey was found to have a tubercular cow in his herd.

Needless to say Dr. Carter and Inspector Tansey did not suffer. Instead they were commended by the mayor and the public.

And the aroused citizens of South Bend and the adjoining city of Mishawaka backed their officials with such vigor that the Milk Council abandoned its threats.

As a result, ungraded milk is not being sold as Grade A at premium prices.

However, the incident shows the ruthlessness of the milk industry and the extent to which it will go when it believes it has the power.

It demanded the right to deceive its customers.

It is exercising that right in most other cities of the country by its advertising that milk delivered every other day is just as fresh as milk delivered every morning. As

a matter of truth, it is five or six days old when it is consumed.

Yet the milk industry, to retain the huge profits it derived from wartime delivery restrictions, is now continuing the every-other-day delivery and telling its customers it is for their benefit.

The milk industry in South Bend and Mishawaka is doing the same thing. How much reliance the people of those cities can place on the word of the dairies was illustrated when the dairies handed them ungraded, uninspected milk and told them it was Grade A.

Under the provisions of the city ordinances of South Bend and its small neighbor, the sale of only Grade A milk is permitted.

In case of a shortage of Grade A milk, the industry may obtain a temporary permit to sell ungraded milk provided it is properly labeled so that the customer knows what he is getting.

But before this permit may be granted, the industry must apply for a permit and submit evidence that Grade A milk is unavailable in sufficient quantity to supply the public.

The Milk Council of South Bend paid no attention to the law. It smuggled ungraded, uninspected milk into its plants and sold it at premium prices under false labels.

And when it was caught, it threatened to go on strike!

The attitude of the dairies of South Bend has been anti-union for many years. They have shown the same contemptuous attitude toward the rights of their employees as they have for the rights of their customers.

The milk industry in most cities is no more sympathetic than it is in South Bend. The degree to which it respects the law depends on the degree to which it is enforced.

In cities with mayors like F. Kenneth Dempsey and health officers like Dr. F. R. Nicholas Carter, the milk industry obeys

the laws. It has too. It can't influence such officials and it can't intimidate them.

It is probable that in many cities with lax ordinances and lax enforcement officials, similar frauds are perpetrated on the public as the Milk Council of South Bend attempted.

The record shows that cities where the milk industry is highly unionized give better service to their customers. The unions support adequate health ordinances and they will not tolerate practices that jeopardize the public health, as the sale of uninspected milk did in South Bend.

Indiana has only four full time health departments in its cities. That may be one reason why the state is in the danger belt for undulant fever, transmitted in milk from infected cows. And it may also be one

reason why the state has one of the highest death rates in the nation.

The story of what the milk industry did to the people of South Bend and Mishawaka should be told to the people of every other city where the milk industry is deceiving the public with its every-other-day delivery advertising.

The milk industry is no charitable institution. It is no protector of the public health. It is just another industrial organization seeking all the profits it can get and keeping the quality of its product only as high as necessity compels.

The next time the industry in your city tells what it is doing to serve the public with "fresh" milk every second day, remind the public about South Bend and Mishawaka.

Don't Make a Packmule of Your Wife or Sister

All over the country today Teamsters' wives, mothers and sisters are saying "Deliver It." Get in line and you will be helping others while helping yourself.

During the war, it was our patriotic duty to carry purchases home ourselves. Gasoline, trucks, equipment and manpower were scarce. The armed forces had the first call on all these items and justly so. Today we have another patriotic duty. The veterans are returning and jobs must be provided for them. By having your purchases delivered you will be providing work for these veterans.

By helping to secure jobs for these vets you are also helping yourself. On the surface an appeal to make more teamster jobs in the milk industry, bread industry, and the department store industry might make you pause and ask yourself, "why, I'm a

general truckdriver, why should I be interested in these other industries?" But let us look further than that. When more Teamsters are put to work in these other industries, there is more earning power. When there is more earning power, more general merchandise such as radios, refrigerators, automobiles, parts for cars, and thousands of other articles, will be bought.

Who hauls these various articles from the docks, warehouses and from out of town cities to the warehouses of these other industries? YOU. Increase the earning power of people engaged in any industry and you will increase the earning power in your own industry.

Don't make a packmule of your mother, wife or sister. Let your purchases be delivered by truck. It has wheels.—*The 807 Teamster, New York City.*

Republican congressmen, the *Minneapolis Tribune* reports, have decided on Harold Knutson of Minnesota as their spokesman against President Truman's advocacy of the full employment bill and increased jobless pay. As long as the fight against Truman's proposals calls for plenty of hokum, and little of sound reasoning, they probably had no difficulty on agreeing on Hysterical Harold.

—*Northwest Teamster.*

Keep Price Control, Says Business

Independent Business Men Fight Against Monopoly

A NEW organization of independent business men has come to the aid of labor in its fight against monopoly.

In advertisements carried in the *Washington Post* and *The Chicago Sun*, the independent businessmen demand that Congress enact most of the measures advocated by labor to assure American production and prosperity.

Known as the New Council of American Business, Inc., the organization has established offices in Washington, D. C., and is advocating the continuation of price control, the full employment bill, 65-cent minimum wages, protection of collective bargaining and the rights of labor as guaranteed in the National Labor Relations Act, the Wage and Hour Law and the Social Security Act.

This is a revolutionary program for business to be not only favoring, but spending its money to lobby through Congress.

It proves the statement often made in the columns of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER that the interests of labor and business are identical in the development of a sound pro-

gram that protects the rights of both and increases the national standard of living.

It is significant, however, that big business does not agree. Big business is monopoly. Monopoly means fewer independent businessmen and the complete dependence of the entire population on the handful of big business executives who operate the commercial combines.

Such national monopolies are cogs in the international monopolies known as cartels which divide up the world and keep entire nations in complete and absolute serfdom.

Labor is now in the throes of a bitter struggle against big business in the United States. THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER has said that if big business wins its fight for control of American economy, the independent businessmen will line up with labor in front of the soup kitchens.

Now the independent businessmen say the same thing, in effect, themselves.

Here is the text of the startling advertisement published by the New Council of American Business, Inc., as carried in *The Chicago Sun*.

Will Congress Get Down to "BUSINESS"?

The question in the mind of every independent businessman today is whether the monopolies will force our country into inflation, then depression. Or can we have sustained prosperity—full production, full employment and a high standard of living?

Much depends on action taken by the Congress. Much depends on whether the stalemate is broken with a program geared to the interests of independent business—and to the interests of the whole people.

The alternative is a period of boom and bust!

The monopolies have made clear where they stand. They flatly oppose: Continuance of price and rent control, full employment legislation, higher minimum wages, increased unemployment compensation, technological aids to small business, patent reform, effective enforcement of the anti-trust laws.

They are not interested in measures to restore truly free competition.

Some organizations representing monopoly even agitate for outright repeal of the National Labor Relations Act, the Wage

and Hour Law, and the Social Security Act—all practical and successful contributions to national stability.

Independent businessmen, on the other hand, see their *own welfare* in the *people's welfare*. We see our own prosperity in sustained mass markets, in the production of more and better goods at lower prices, in higher living standards for all. This is the kind of America we want.

Monopoly business fears government leadership. We see benefit from legislative and executive leadership when it is positive and effective.

We welcome financial and technical assistance designed to spread profits beyond the great monopolies.

We welcome inquiry into wartime changes which have weakened the ability of independent business to meet monopoly competition.

We welcome aggressive measures designed to spread prosperity to the whole American people.

We urge the Congress:

1. Retain price controls until production matches demand, and normal competitive forces are in full operation again. It is the only protection we have now against complete economic chaos. Price control saved the nation billions during the war. Business cannot operate with unpredictable price gyrations.

2. Maintain without change the established collective bargaining procedures. Business must have labor peace—it cannot have peace by a stubborn unwillingness to compromise with labor.

3. Increase minimum wages to 65¢ per hour. The way to higher productivity, lower costs, lower prices, steady markets, and surer profits is through adequate wages.

4. Adopt the senate version of the full employment bill. We are against the

worthless House version. The Senate measure will eliminate the fear of businessmen, labor and farmers that the national administration is backing away from an aggressive attack on national economic problems.

5. Retain the U. S. Employment Service as a federal agency. Business needs a national employment service unhindered by State boundaries.

6. Provide for a federal research agency, so that small and independent business may get better technological help.

7. Vote favorably on all measures to increase foreign trade. We commend the use of foreign loans to bolster world trade, world cooperation.

"This is a program in the national interest. This is a program for all the people. This is a program behind which men of good will everywhere may rally. Your program shows us the way at home. But more than that it shows us the way to international peace as well."—*Chester Bowles . . . to New Council of American Business, Inc., Hotel Pierre, December 5, 1945.*

New Council of
American Business, Inc.
1737 H Street, N. W.,
Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: National 1331

President—George C. Hatch, General Manager Intermountain Network, Ogden, Utah. Executive Director—Henry L. McCarthy, Washington, D. C.

The New Council of American Business, Inc., is a national organization of independent businessmen, for the most part owner-managers of their business, large and small. It grew from the activities of non-partisan businessmen who in 1944 formed "Businessmen for Roosevelt." National headquarters are in Washington, D. C.

The New Council believes that "*What's good for the American people is good for American business.*"

Deliveries Help Full Employment

American Federationist Carries Teamster Appeal

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

The following article was submitted by President Tobin to the American Federationist, official publication of the American Federation of Labor, which invited the Teamsters to state their case on the delivery question so that it could receive the support of organized labor generally.

THE immediate problem to be solved by the Teamsters' Union is not one of sixty million jobs. It is one of sixty thousand jobs. But unless these sixty thousand jobs are provided for Teamsters, there won't be sixty million jobs for others.

The full employment program, whether it be sixty million or any other number of jobs, rests on full employment in all crafts. As each craft solves its own employment problem, it contributes to the solution of the national program of full employment.

The Teamsters are attempting to fulfill their share of the general obligation by assuring employment to the sixty thousand men who went into the armed services from the home delivery service of the nation.

We are meeting obstacles, however, in the reluctance of employers to restore peacetime delivery service to their customers. They are loathe to relinquish the lush profits they accumulated while operating under the restricted delivery regulations of the Office of Defense Transportation.

The ODT regulations were imposed to conserve manpower and equipment. They were necessary at a critical period of the war. The Teamsters accepted them because we realized the degree of the emergency confronting the nation.

We knew they would drastically reduce employment in our craft.

But we also knew this was a small price to pay for victory in a conflict that threatened every human right, not only in our own country but throughout the world.

Many employers did not have the broad, patriotic vision of the Teamsters. They

protested the restrictions of the ODT. They shouted that the "American way of life" was being jeopardized by "bureaucrats." They sought to arouse public resentment against a wartime regulation that they thought would impair their profits.

Much to their surprise, they found that the ODT regulations were a source of immense profits. They reduced the cost of deliveries, in some case to almost zero, yet the employers continued to charge the same prices which were based on the cost of delivery service.

Now the dairies, the department stores, the bakeries, the laundries, and other business men are clamoring for the retention of the "bureaucratic controls" which seem to no longer threaten the "American way of life."

Dairies are insisting on continuing the every-other-day delivery of milk. They are demanding that housewives cram their refrigerators with milk which is stale before they use it. Milk consumed two days after delivery is usually five or six days out of the cow.

Yet the dairies, which once spent millions of dollars advertising "milk fresh on your doorstep every morning," are now advertising that milk delivered every other day is just as fresh. Apparently, like some brands of cheese, it is better when it stinks a little.

Department stores are still insisting that customers carry packages which weigh less than five pounds, no matter how bulky or cumbersome they may be.

They have stooped to falsehood and de-

ception, telling customers who protest that the federal regulations are still in effect.

This is a barefaced, contemptible lie! The ODT regulations were repealed on November 1 so that business men could revert to "free enterprise" and the competition they have so long proclaimed to be the backbone of the "American way of life."

The trade associations of department stores, dairies, etc., are threatening punitive action against any individual who attempts to practice free enterprise by increasing deliveries to his customers.

The *Milk Dealer*, published for the bottled milk industry, in its issue of last September admitted the colossal profits of the dairy companies. It remarked bluntly:

"The only way to hold on to the wartime savings in the fresh milk business is to go ahead and do it."

That has a familiar sound. "The public be damned" seems to echo out of the past.

The *Milk Dealer* in the same issue carried the threat of boycott in the following words:

"The dealers believe that when consumers are made familiar with what the continuance of wartime savings mean to them there will be little or no demand for pre-war service.

"In fact, they aim to do such a thorough job of selling the public that they will refuse to buy from any dealer who might attempt every day delivery."

There, in plain language, the milk industry implies that it will put out of business any man who attempts to provide full

employment by expanding his delivery service.

There is just one language such men understand. It is the organized voice of the public, clamoring for the service for which they are paying.

The Teamsters are attempting to create this public clamor by advertising the facts in this controversy. We are receiving help from other unions whose members are demanding pre-war delivery service.

The housewives are beginning to understand. And they understand that when the milk industry speaks of the "benefits" of every-other-day delivery they are speaking of benefits to themselves, not to the public.

The dairies offer the deceptive argument that if daily service is restored, the price of milk must increase.

Then why didn't it decrease when the dairies went on the wartime schedule of restricted service which piled millions of dollars in extra profits?

And why don't department stores decrease the prices on articles that people carry themselves?

Sixty thousand drivers have returned from the wars. They want their jobs back. They are entitled to them. And every resource of the Teamsters' Union will be thrown behind them.

We can't do it alone. We need help. We believe that help will come from other unions and that it will rise into an irresistible tide that will sweep these sixty thousand veterans back to their jobs and advance the nation toward its goal of full employment.

Kaiser-Frazer Labor Contract Wins Praise

R. J. Thomas and the heads of the Kaiser-Frazer concern are to be congratulated on the agreement they reached.

The scheme of dividing up a \$5-per-car bonus among workers who "follow grievance procedure" and do not engage in wildcat

stoppages, is the most sensible "company security" proposal yet devised. It is in no sense an "incentive plan" as some of the daily papers tried to label it. Ford might do well to read the Kaiser-Frazer plan carefully.—*The Wage Earner, Detroit*,

Corporations Afraid to Open Books

They Want to Reduce Wages and Raise Prices

WHEN a man gets a pay raise, he expects it to raise his standard of living. But it won't raise his standard of living if his employer can use it as the excuse to increase the prices of the things the employee needs.

The present strategy of industry is to grant pay raises only if they can be used for this purpose. When a union insists that a corporation pay a raise without raising its prices, the corporation claims it will go broke. When the union asks to look at its books to see if the corporation speaks the truth, the corporation replies that the books are sacred, intended only for the eyes of the high priests of industry.

These corporations would have us believe that a great moral issue is involved. As a matter of fact, they are afraid to open their books and let the public find out how they spend their money and what enormous profits they have made.

Instead, the corporations are using the demands of their workers as a means of getting higher prices for their product and removing the OPA controls.

We suspect that if the public ever found out how much profit a corporation was making on every article it sold, the outcry would force not only a wage increase but a price decrease.

And what happened to all those excess wartime profits the corporations made? They were paid out of public funds. Hasn't the public a right to see where they went?

Yet one corporation is spending close to a million dollars in advertising to conceal these facts.

Most corporations can pay higher wages without increasing their prices. But they won't admit it. They try to defeat wage demands by warning that the demands will mean higher prices to the consumer.

They hope the unions will fall into this

trap and say—"O. K., we'll pay higher prices." If the unions do this, they will be helping the employers break the price ceilings and create inflation.

Many large corporations agree with Senator Taft, of Ohio, that "a little inflation is a good thing." That's like saying that a little fever is a good thing because it keeps you warm and saves coal.

Of course the corporations and Senator Taft must know that "little" inflations don't stay little. They sweep onward like a forest fire until they have consumed everything in their way.

After inflations come depressions. And many corporations still think that depressions are a good thing because they provide a surplus of cheap labor. Maybe Taft does, too. At least he follows the corporations up to that point.

The corporations know that it is difficult for unions to survive in times of depression. Hunger and desperation force men to work regardless of wages or working conditions. In those circumstances unions lose membership and individuals lose the gains the unions won for them.

The United States today is in the throes of a fundamental conflict in which the survival of "free enterprise" or the "American way of life" is at stake.

The people who claim they are fighting for "free enterprise" and the "American way of life" are actually the ones who are trying to kill them and create in their place a totalitarian economic state.

Such a state would be controlled by the corporations who created it.

Opposing the corporations are the unions, speaking for the one-third of the nation which is "ill-housed, ill-fed and ill-clad," as described by President Roosevelt in one of his famous fighting speeches.

The unions are demanding a higher

standard of living for the submerged millions, living in an economic shadow on the fringe of destitution.

If the corporations refuse to yield enough of their excess profits to permit the benefits of "free enterprise" to trickle down to the ill-fed, then the working people are in a mood to take it away from them.

If this cannot be done by legislation, it will be accomplished by other means. The prospects of its accomplishment by legislation are remote because corporations have too many spokesmen in Congress like Senator Taft.

Instead of helping working people to enjoy the "American way of life," Congress made it harder by repealing corporation taxes and permitting them to increase their profits by billions of dollars.

Some of those billions must go to labor.

They can go to labor without causing price increases and without bringing inflation.

Unions have learned something about economics in the last few years. Once they would help bring about depressions by agreeing to price increases as the basis for wage increases.

They have learned their disastrous lesson in meditation on bread lines.

They have learned to analyze a corporation's financial manipulations. They know something about the business methods it practices. And they know how profits are concealed or dissipated.

The unions have also learned that their welfare depends on a stable price structure. To enjoy the benefit of their wages, prices must be kept under control.

That is why labor is supporting the OPA and that is why the corporations are trying to destroy it. The OPA is the only protection against inflation.

It is being constantly weakened by the industrial lobbies in Congress who demand special concessions for special commercial interests.

If this process continues, there won't be any OPA and the last protection the work-

ers have for their earnings will have vanished.

Then we will have the inflation that Senator Taft is promoting for the corporations.

The final weapon labor has to prevent all this is the strike. If industry continues to resist fair distribution of its excess profits, labor will close it down.

If the struggle becomes as acute and bitter as it is threatening to do, the wheels of industry will stop completely.

Then the government must act. It will unquestionably take over the closed plants and operate them.

The government will set the wages. But it will also set the prices and profits. The "free enterprise" system will have exploded.

Labor does not want federal control. But neither does it want economic peonage. With that choice before us, we choose federal control. At least we can eat regularly and better.

Whether we like it or not, that is the alternative we face.

Probably industry and its puppets in Congress have not looked that far ahead. They do not realize they have started a chain of events that will destroy what they piously refer to as the "American way." What they probably have in mind is the "American plan" of open shop operation.

There is nothing sacred about any system of government. It is merely a political plan which the citizens select for their own service and their own protection.

When one system fails, they try another.

If "free enterprise" fails, they will try something else.

Maybe it will be better or maybe it will be worse. But they will try it. Out of such changes in government has come progress and the betterment of the average citizen.

When any corporation becomes so large that the prosperity of the nation depends on its continuous operation, then that corporation has ceased to be a private enterprise. It is a public utility. And as a public utility it must be regulated in the public

interest. It has no right to conceal its books or make a religious ritual of its methods of operation and financing.

When a corporation sets its rights above public welfare it is destroying free enterprise for the rest of the nation.

It is well that the people understand what this is all about because they must make some momentous decisions soon.

The question is, will the people turn their government over to the corporations, or will they permit their government to exercise the unprecedented power necessary to avert a national calamity?

There is no debate on that issue.

If industry gives the people inflation or depression, the people will give it a new form of government.

Four More Military Deaths Reported

The deaths of four more Teamsters in military service have been reported, bringing to 507 the number of members of this union known to have given their lives in the great war for survival. They are:

S/SGT. JOHN HURLEY, Local No. 807, New York City.

T/SGT. LOWERY O. ROSS, Local No. 455, Dixon, Ill.

PVT. HAROLD E. MITCHELL, Local No. 807, New York City.

S/SGT. RALPH J. LEFFELMAN, Local No. 174, Seattle, Wash.

Sgt. Leffelman has been listed as killed in action at Stendell, Germany, after having been reported missing last April.

Pvt. Mitchell died last August of wounds received in action in the European theatre.

Sgt. Hurley, listed as missing, is now reported killed in action. Local No. 807 has presented the families of Sgt. Hurley and Pvt. Mitchell with \$500 each.

Details of the death of Sgt. Ross in England last October have not been reported, according to a letter from his father who lives in Stockton, Ill., and is chief dispatcher for the Chicago Great Western Railroad.

In a letter announcing the death of his son, Mr. Ross wrote:

"As his father I have had opportunity to

read your excellent magazine monthly before mailing it to two boys in service. I congratulate you on its sterling worth and character.

"As a member of a railroad union, I try to keep in the know by reading not only my own union monthly but by reading any other publication that I feel I can get some truth from.

"Organized labor as a whole is woefully weak in its fight against the un-American forces at work to enslave labor. Just as long as the radio and press is controlled by our enemies, we will grope around in semi-darkness expending effort in our fights within our own ranks and at the expense of public opinion.

"An absolute must is the control of one free channel at least, on the air so that full time can be given to a truthful presentation of labor's aims.

"America can always be counted upon to do the right thing when she knows the facts. To get these facts before the people is worth all the money every organization in these United States has in its treasury.

"I send you the name of another member of your organization to add to the long list of those who gave their lives that the American way of life might not perish in this war."

Fifteen midwest congressmen held a secret conference with Lindbergh recently to get his opinions on why the United States shouldn't trust the United Nations Organization and should have no truck with Russia. The voters will hold a secret conference with the congressmen next November.—*The Indianapolis Union*.

Congress Evades Its Responsibility

President Is Forced to Call on Public for Help

CONGRESSMEN and senators, twiddling their thumbs at home during a prolonged Christmas vacation, heard President Truman charge them with responsibility for the failure of the nation to cope with its reconversion crisis.

The President put the responsibility squarely where it belongs—on the thumb twiddlers.

Because of the failure of Congress to enact the necessary legislation, the country is drifting toward a general economic breakdown.

Either uncontrolled unemployment or uncontrolled inflation is threatening the domestic security at a time when the United States should be enjoying its greatest prosperity and laying a permanent foundation for continuous prosperity.

President Truman spoke frankly in showing how Congress has failed to enact the legislation he had recommended for the public welfare.

His indictment showed how a Congress, smothered in red tape and silly legislative procedure, permits a handful of men to thwart the will of the people.

There are many able, conscientious men in Congress. But they are a minority. They are helpless against the opposition of a reactionary majority of Republicans and southern Democrats, and the intricate rules this majority has adopted to perpetuate its power. Labor has sincere and militant friends in Congress but they cannot succeed without the help of public opinion.

President Truman found it necessary to do just what President Roosevelt so often did. He carried his message to the people and he asked for their help.

Had it not been for the public pressure behind the proposals of President Roosevelt, Congress would have betrayed the na-

tion by sending it into war completely unprepared.

It has betrayed the nation by sending it into peace unprepared. In fact, the congressmen and senators were home on another vacation when peace finally came. Everyone else knew that peace was imminent and that it might come suddenly. Congress was being constantly urged to plan ahead for the shock of demobilization and reconversion.

But it couldn't be bothered. It went home.

Ever since V-J Day Congress has been fumbling with the legislation President Truman asked.

The unemployment compensation measure to protect war workers thrown into idleness by reconversion was gathering dust in a pigeonhole of the House ways and means committee, when the President spoke last month.

The full employment bill was killed by amendments which made it meaningless.

Congress didn't have time to pass the bill increasing minimum wages for underpaid workers to 65 cents an hour. But the congressmen had plenty of time to grab themselves a \$2,500 pay raise by legislative trickery.

Congress would not pass the unemployment compensation measure for fear it would give "lazy" workers a "vacation with pay." But Congress didn't hesitate to take a vacation with pay for itself in critical hours of war or peace.

Congress evidently thinks it would be "Communitistic" to enact adequate laws to care for the health of underpaid workers. This problem does not worry Congress. Any congressman or senator with a hang-over can get immediate attention from an expert naval surgeon.

If he is sick he can draw his pay as long as his term of office lasts and if he doesn't want to work, he doesn't show up at all. But still he gets his pay.

Congress grudgingly extended price control to June 30, trying to compromise between the public which was demanding protection from inflation and the powerful commercial lobbies which wanted to remove the price controls and rob the public.

President Truman demanded extension of price control and other war powers for a full year so that the President could, by executive order, give the public the protection that Congress refused to give.

With the nation suffering from the greatest housing shortage in its history and with builders on a sit down strike for higher profits, Congress has failed to put ceiling prices on homes to curb the profiteers.

But Congress found time to act when industry wanted the excess profits tax repealed. And it ceased crying for "economy" long enough to guarantee further rebates in excess profits to industries that didn't make their "normal" profits in 1946.

The war workers or veterans who couldn't make "normal" profits could find no similar relief. Congress thought it would be "extravagant" to raise minimum wages or to increase unemployment compensation.

The legislation Congress passed for industry actually made it profitable for industry to provoke strikes and to shut down their plants. Because, by removing the excess profits tax on January 1, industries could make more money by postponing production until 1946.

And if industry tries to break unions in 1946 and is closed down by strikes, Congress provided that the government would shovel millions more out of the treasury in rebates on excess profit taxes the industries paid during the war.

What Congress actually did by the legislation it enacted was to subsidize industry to break unions. Thus the taxes paid by the workers are used to reward industry for fighting unions or reducing wages.

Thus the worker is caught in a squeeze engineered by Congress. If he goes on strike he loses his right to unemployment compensation while at the same time the government pays the industry strike benefits out of the taxes paid by the worker.

While the worker loses his wages, the employer is paid out of the workers' taxes.

And still Congress wonders why the public is disgusted with it.

Congress has echoed to demands for "labor responsibility." Yet it refuses to provide congressional responsibility. It drifts, it fumbles and its chief concern seems to be to preserve its delusions of grandeur.

Too many individual congressmen and senators are concerned only with holding their fat jobs with their special privileges. They vote the way that offers the greatest reward for themselves.

Rather than vote on a controversial issue, they compromise or evade action entirely.

When the House passed the Hobbs bill, it did so by a voice vote so that nobody would know who voted for it or against it. If it was a good bill they should have had the courage to vote for it. If it was a bad bill they should have had the courage to kill it.

They passed it by shouting. The only vote that was held on the measure was on the question of whether to bring it up. We printed the names of the men who voted with labor on that question, including 13 Republicans. But we had no way of knowing how many of them then turned around and shouted "aye" to pass the measure after recording their votes the other way.

This is a sample of the methods by which Congress constantly tries to confuse the public and avoid responsibility for its acts. Labor wanted a record vote on that bill so that it could tell its friends from its enemies.

What we got was a lot of hokus pokus that permitted a few men with anti-labor records to vote right and then vote against labor secretly.

Most of the 108 men whose names we

printed last month as voting right on the Hobbs bill are friends of labor. But a few of them appeared to be in strange company.

It will take more than that one vote to convince labor they meant it and that they didn't reverse themselves a few minutes later when the bill was passed without a record vote.

All the President has asked of Congress is prompt and honest action on a few measures of vital public importance.

It should not have been necessary for him to ask. Congress should have been prepared when peace came. It should have acted months ago on its own responsibility without waiting for the President to tell it what to do.

All labor asks of Congress is a little horse sense, a little honesty and a little unselfishness.

That may be too much to ask in view of the calibre of men who control it. What

can you expect of men who stoop to the tactics used by 14 members of the United States Senate when they assailed the Teamsters for failure to acknowledge a telegram they never sent?

We printed the facts of that sordid story in the January issue of this publication. They are facts that show how little reliance can be placed on the integrity of our Congress.

Such men are incapable of the tasks that confront them. Their presence in Congress is a continuing menace to the nation. Because of them, Congress has lost the respect and confidence of the American people.

It will not regain it with its present personnel. Once Congress was the guardian of the public welfare. Today the public welfare rests uncertainly in slippery hands.

All that President Truman said about Congress is true. But it was inadequate. He hardly scratched the surface.

St. Louis Milk Union Official Burns to Death

The Teamsters' Union lost one of its most promising young leaders early New Year's Day when James A. Burke, secretary-treasurer of St. Louis Milk Wagon Drivers' and Dairy Employees' Local No. 603 was burned to death as he slept in a chair in his apartment. The fire was first thought to have been caused by a cigarette but was later declared to have been the result of defective wiring. His body was burned beyond recognition when firemen extinguished the blaze.

Brother Burke had been active in Local No. 603 since he first went to work as milk driver 30 years ago at the age of 15. In

1931 he became assistant secretary-treasurer and three years later assumed the position he held at the time of his tragic death.

His skill, determination and fairness as a negotiator are credited with giving the milk drivers of St. Louis the best wages and working conditions in the country.

Brother Burke's success was largely due to his thorough knowledge of the milk industry. He studied every angle of the business and frequently amazed employers by his familiarity with their operations. In fact, he often showed more technical knowledge of the milk industry than the employers and their statistical experts.

75 War Veterans Join Massachusetts Local

Seventy-five veterans of World War II were recently initiated into Local No. 59 of New Bedford, Mass. All 75 were initiated together and they bring the total of World War II men in this local to 211, according

to Secretary S. P. Jason. In a half-hour talk to the veterans, Secretary Jason explained the provisions of the G-I bill of rights and told them what advantages they were entitled to under federal law.

Child Care Promotes World Peace

Labor Department Submits 12-Point Program

WHETHER the world is to have an enduring and a just peace is going to depend in the long run upon what we do for the children, "not only our own, but all children," Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, stated in presenting a 12-point program for community action in 1946 to assure to each child "the kind of preparation for living that today's world demands."

"This nation, as every other nation," said Miss Lenroot, "must be concerned now about the stamina of its people and their ability to climb the long, uphill road leading to the realization of the aims for which this war was fought. Behind all arrangements now being made, and especially behind commitments for world security, will be the character, intelligence, purpose and will of the men and women who make up the citizenship of the nations."

"The most important long-range issues that confront us today therefore have to do with our children and youth. The kind of homes in which they are reared, the schools they attend, the communities in which they live, the spirit and purpose of the nation as a whole, these will determine how well our responsibility to them, and to the nation and the world, is met."

Practical steps that communities can and must take in meeting their responsibilities, as outlined by the Children's Bureau chief, call for:

1. Housing fit for children—"without this need met, much of our planning must come to nothing."

2. Prenatal clinics for all mothers and children's health conferences for all pre-school children to give them a good start in life.

3. Health centers and hospitals for the whole community; well built, staffed, and

equipped to give good care to all mothers and children.

4. Health programs for all school-age children and employed youth, with medical, dental, and nursing service and health education.

5. Nursery schools and kindergartens for pre-school children.

6. Schooling for all children and youth, with good buildings and equipment, well-paid teachers, full terms, and well-rounded programs.

7. School lunches available to all school children with all children treated alike—"through a good school lunch we can make up to some extent for the inadequate diets many have."

8. Recreation programs for all ages.

9. Child-welfare services, well-staffed, and with adequate facilities for children needing special care in their own or in foster homes.

10. Day-care programs for children whose mothers are employed and for all other children requiring care away from home during the day.

11. Counseling and child-labor law enforcement to help boys and girls prepare for what they want to do and find suitable jobs.

12. Good local government, mindful of the problems and needs of children and youth, with opportunity for youth to share responsibilities.

"The job, of course, cannot be done by communities alone," Miss Lenroot added, "for community resources vary. State and federal governments also have a responsibility, but the place to begin the job is where the children are. Every community should have within it a group of citizens officially entrusted with the responsibility for planning for its children. They

must be aware, also, of the needs of children the country over, for no community can live to itself alone. What happens to children anywhere has a direct relation to the future opportunity and well being of all children everywhere in the nation."

While planning for our own children, Miss Lenroot said, concern must also be felt for the world's children, many of whom

are living under hardships even greater than those suffered in the war years. "We must get help to them now and all the help we can for humanitarian reasons, which are sufficient enough," she said, "but in so doing we will help them as we help our own toward a better world, a world in which today's children, then grown, can live in peace, freedom, and security."

Breweries Train Disabled Veterans for Jobs

The brewing industry has adopted a policy of finding suitable jobs for its returning war veterans whether physically handicapped or not.

In doing so, it has accepted a greater responsibility than most employers who limit their hiring of veterans to those "able" to work.

The brewing industry makes them able through a survey of jobs, a careful analysis of each veteran's handicaps and a training program. It places emphasis on the abilities a man still possesses, rather than on those he has lost.

The policy has just been outlined by the United States Brewers Foundation, with the recommendation that each brewery employ a veterans' coordinator to carry it out.

The Foundation cites the record of one brewery which has found jobs in its bottle house for 113 handicapped veterans. Included are 24 men who have sustained the loss of an arm or a leg, nine who have lost fingers, 12 who have lost one eye, 16 who are deaf and three suffering from nervous disorders.

Special training was necessary in most cases to prepare the men for the jobs they are filling satisfactorily. Experience has shown that physically handicapped persons are safer workers. The records show that handicapped persons average 2.5 accidents per 100 employees per year while able-bodied workers average 18.5 accidents per 100.

The brewing industry is to be congratulated on its enlightened employment policy.

Payroll Savings Continue at Workers' Request

In answer to requests from many employees where payroll savings were in effect during the war, the plan will be continued after the Victory Loan.

This announcement came from Warren B. McAfee, director of the payroll savings division of the Treasury Department.

During the war almost 600 million dollars in payroll deductions were being invested every month in government bonds. For the first time, thousands of workers had been able to save money and invest it at interest in federal securities.

It was from these far-seeing workers that

the demand for continuance of the payroll savings came.

"Your International Union, along with its affiliated local unions, joint councils and individual members have been a shining example of what can be done to save money in time of war," Mr. McAfee said in a letter to International headquarters.

"They have proved that a voluntary system of savings could and did finance the most expensive war in the history of mankind. These same people are now desirous of using the same machinery for their own security in time of peace."

Isolationist Senator Spouts

A UNITED STATES senator who has been conspicuous for his isolationism, even in the midst of war, has said that he has no fear that Congress would talk the United Nations Organization to death.

Of course he has no such fear. He has hopes!

Nothing would please the senator better than for the United Nations Organization to be talked to death. That is why he embraced every amendment to weaken it.

He doesn't want it to be a success. He believes in America for Americans, and the fewer the better. Due to the isolationist policies against national defense which he vehemently supported, there are hundreds of thousands of fewer Americans.

They were killed fighting the war he said would never come if we let Germany and Japan have their way. They had their way and we had their war.

Now this isolationist who has always been wrong, assails the power given the President to send American troops wherever they are needed in time to prevent another world war.

He says Congress should approve of it first. Imagine Congress deciding a question like that in time to do any good! The isolationist senator well knows that he would be the first on his feet with every kind of objection to delay action.

He would do his best to entangle Congress in parliamentary red tape. And all the while he would be shouting in hypocrisy that he was trying to "save American boys."

That's what he said before. But a million of them are dead or scarred. Their bodies bear the ugly evidence of false isolationist propaganda.

Yet the isolationists are still brazen enough to take the names of these men in malicious vanity.

The value of armed force employed by the United Nations is speed. A force that can be mobilized quickly could extinguish a war before it reached world wide proportions.

The only way to assure that is for the President to have the power to dispatch our quota of United Nations forces where they are needed at the time they are needed.

It would be better to lose a few men to stop another war than it would be to lose hundreds of thousands in fighting it. The fact that the President has the power to use American force instantly, without first listening to a lot of isolationist blather in Congress, will have a great psychological effect throughout the world.

Because of the power given the President, the chances of having to use it have been diminished. An aggressor will know that he won't have time to overrun the world while Congress is passing a resolution.

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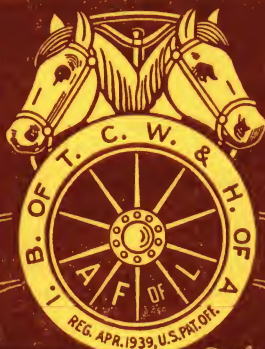
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